The Time-Piece,
AND
LITERARY COMPANION.

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The Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, having lately received letters from several members of the Society of the Friends of the Blacks at Paris, now residing at St. Domingo, have judged it right to publish the following extracts from those letters, which they believe will be found to contain the most accurate information hitherto obtained, of the situation of the emancipated black people of that island.

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Philadelphia, 1st Pluvoise, 5th year of the French Republic, Jan. 17, 1797.

To the Society of the Friends of Humanity, instituted at Philadelphia for the abolition of Slavery, and the improvement of the condition of the Blacks.

Giroud, engineer of the mines of the French Republic, on mission to St. Domingo from the Executive Directory of France.

CITIZENS,

THE Society of Friends of the Blacks at Paris, which had suspended its meetings during some time, again resumed the course of its labours in March, 1976.

This society, which has attained to the principal object of its wishes, since the French Republic has decreed the abolition of slavery in its colonies, and given by a constitutional law the title and rights of French citizens to the blacks and men of colour who inhabit them: the society I say, occupies itself at present, in rendering this liberty useful to the new French citizens of the colonies, and in diffusing amongst them such instruction, light, and maxims of morality, as are proper for free and civilized men.

The Philanthropic Society of Paris (of which I am a member) has not forgotten, that the first wishes formed by humanity, and the first acts of virtue exercised for the improvement of the condition of the unhappy blacks have originated with the philanthropists of Pennsylvania & Philadelphia; in consequence of which it has been recommended to those of its members who were sent to St. Domingo by the French government in April, 1796, to embrace all occasions to correspond with the society of the blacks at Philadelphia, which has given birth to all those societies that now reflect honor on Europe and America. To discharge this task, so grateful to my heart, I have availed myself of my voyage to the United States, to attend a meeting of the committee of correspondence of your society of the 14th instant. On that occasion I made a verbal offering of the assurances of affection, esteem, & gratitude, which the philanthropists of France have dedicated to you.

I now repeat them in writing; receive also those thanks which the commissioners of the French republic at St. Domingo (who are also members of the society of the friends of the blacks at Paris) have especially charged me to offer you, for the universal good offices you unceasingly render to the French, both blacks and men of colour, who driven from the colonies by the shocks of our revolution, have found an asylum in the hospitable country in which you dwell.

I have thus exposed to your view, the wishes formed by the commissioners of the French government of St. Domingo, to see the friends of the blacks, the philanthropists of Philadelphia, form settlements in the French territory of St. Domingo; and with the cultivators of this island, now made free. I have also invited you to deliberate on the propriety of sending one of your members there; who, invested with your confidence, might become acquainted with the state of things in that colony; and by whose report the citizens of America, who are animated with your principles, could form associations either to buy lands or to rent the sugar and coffee plantations, in St. Domingo, which belong to the republic.

The citizen whom you shall choose for this mission, will be received as a brother at Cape Francois, by presenting himself, furnished with your powers & recommendations to the commission of the French government, which resides in that city. You can also give him a particular letter of recommendation to citizen Raymond, one of the commissioners, who is especially charged with the oversight and encouragement of the agriculture of the colony: in a word, your envoy will be received by the French government at St. Domingo, as a sincere friend of France, and of the principles of humanity, liberty, and equality, upon which basis their colonial system will rest for the time to come.

The Commissioners will furnish him with all the directions and instructions he can desire; and also with the necessary protections and recommendations, by which he can visit the plantations, & the different parts of the colony that he may wish to become particularly acquainted with.

It remains for me to trace you a precise picture of the present state of this colony. It has experienced disasters; not (as say the partisans of slavery) because the blacks are all free; but, rather by the effect of obstacles formed by those who wished to oppose their liberty. In spite of all their efforts, the negroes, the men of colour, and the whites who have remained with them at St. Domingo, have preserved the greatest part of this colony to France. The sugar, coffee and cotton cultivated by free hands, have furnished, and still furnish, sufficient for all the expences of the inhabitants and of the government of the colony; and also for the expence of the war carried on against the English. The negroes who do not bear arms for the defence of the Republican territory, and of their liberty, are distributed amongst the plantations belonging to the Republic, or with different landholders: they there cultivate the various colonial productions, and receive as the price of their labour a fourth of the same. The surplus belongs to the owners, after deducting the taxes due to the public treasury.

If sometimes the peace is disturbed in some plantations, which happens only in those parts of the colony distant from the seat of government, and in the neighbourhood of places occupied by the English and Emigrants; it is by the effect of the manœuvres of these enemies, whom a peace will totally expel from St. Domingo. In all those places which are secured from their influence, either by their distance from the spots occupied by the English, or by the watchfulness and protection of the Republican government, the land furnishes large and valuable crops of sugar, coffee, and cotton; peace and good understanding reigns between the whites, blacks, and men of colour; between the proprietors and cultivators, and between the citizens and the government.

The ancient prejudices are daily wearing away, the Creols and the Europeans become more united, as well by the marriages which confound and mix the black and white colours, as by the admission of the blacks and mulattoes to all offices; and by placing their children at the public schools, where they are taught and educated with those of the whites.

The Commissioners of the French government of St. Domingo, are continually letting out plantations belonging to the Republic to individuals, who procure thereby a product sufficient to engage them to make the necessary advances; to repair the plantations, and put them in good order.

The Government of St. Domingo can only rent for the present the plantations belonging to the Republic. They cannot be sold untill peace takes place. Therefore, the American speculators could not, in the present state of things, find lands to buy, unless the proprietors who now reside in the colony, should wish to sell. But there still remain a number of excellent national plantations to rent, which stand in need of nothing but some advances, to yield a very advantageous produce.

Whenever that epoch arrives, in which the philanthropists of the American continent shall wish to settle in St. Domingo, they will be received as brothers. The desire of the Commissioners who govern the colony is, to see them as soon as possible, bringing with them to this part of France, their industry, and the example of their virtues; but if the present war should continue to be an obstacle to the accomplishment of these wishes, I shall ever congratulate myself, with having presented them to you; and I shall at least carry with me the hope of seeing them one day realised, when peace shall have established a free communication between the islands and the American continent, and shall have strengthened that confidence which is the solid foundation of every enterprise,

Health and respect,
GIROUD,

—

Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1797.

B. GIROUD to Friend————,

In compliance with thy request to have further information concerning the estates to be purchased or rented in the island and French colony of St. Domingo, I lose no time in giving thee a satisfactory explanation.

The French Government and its Delegates in this colony, have hitherto made sale of those houses in the cities of St. Domingo, which formerly belonged to the clergy. As to those national habitations or plantations, which formerly belonged to the clergy and to the French emigrants, the sale thereof is postponed till the peace. They are rented out provisionally.

The habitations and plantations of such Frenchmen as are absent, and are only refugees from the colony in a country which is either neutral or an ally of France, are provisionally sequestrated, and managed or rented out by the French government, to such tenants as offer, for the term of three years. This term is secured to the farmer. In case the owners should return, and produce such a title as the law requires, to enable them to be again put into possession of their property, they may be reinstated; but the three years lease made between the Republic and the farmer, still holds good. All the difference is, that the tenant must then pay his yearly rent to the owner, instead of paying it to the Republic; and the owner, at the expiration of the lease, must reimburse the tenant the value of the repairs made to the dwelling and utensils of the plantation, and either purchase of him, or deliver up the stock which he has put upon the place.

Besides the plantations and lands just mentioned, there is in the Spanish part of St. Domingo, a great quantity of uncultivated lands, which are very rich and well adapted to the culture of sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, cocoa, tobacco, and rice. They belong either to the French Republic, which has acquired them from the king of Spain, or to individuals, formerly Spanish subjects. They are for sale, and may be bought cheap, and settled with labourers, who being freemen, can choose what part of the colony they will live in, and the farmer they will hire with—to whom they may give their time and their labour, for such wages as may be mutually agreed upon between them.

I shall remark, that the number of Spanish owners of unsettled lands which are for sale, is very considerable, and that they let them go at low rate. Their natural indolence, and their ignorance of farming, have hitherto prevented them from duly appreciating these lands, which they use only for pasturing domestic animals, such as oxen, horses, and mules.

Health and Fraternity.
GIROUD.

—

Cape Francois, 20th Germinal (April 9, 1797) 5th year of the French Republic.

To the philanthropists who compose the Society of the Friends of the Blacks at Philadelphia.

GIROUD, engineer of the mines, member of the National Institute of the French Republic, and member of the Society of the Friends of the Blacks, established at Paris.

CITIZENS & FRIENDS,

After my last meeting with you, when I gave you an account of the agricultural and moral state of the island of St. Domingo—of that island to which, perhaps, we shall soon be able to give the title of Philanthropolis, when the enemies of mankind, the partizans of slavery, shall be totally expelled from it: I say, after my departure from Philadelphia, I took my passage for Cape Francois, and had the good luck to arrive there about two weeks ago.

I had the pleasure of finding my family and all my friends in good health, and my heart leaped with joy to hear of the victories gained by my Republican brethren. These victories, which have been gained at the expence of but few lives to the Republicans, have restored to liberty and to the Republic more than one hundred thousand Blacks, who were still groaning under the worst of bondage, and under the lash of their merciless tyrants. The armies who have performed these prodigies, are almost entirely composed of our brave and good brethren, the Black Republicans, who had their liberty granted them in the second year of the Republic, by France, enlightened by her Philosophers, and directed by the principles of justice and humanity, and by Santhonax, the Representative of his nation.

These soldiers of Philosophy, and of the Rights of Man, are commanded by Generals and subaltern officers, confounded and mixed without any other distinction but that of their respective grades. The General Toussaint l'Ouverture is a black man, kept in slavery by blind fortune, until the æra of our Revolution. I trust the course of their victories will not be checked until the (English, Emigrants and others) partizans of tyranny and slavery, are totally driven from this wonderful island, which the author of nature seems to have created for the happiness of man.

I gave the Commissioners, Santhonax and Raymond, an account of the meetings I had with you, of the propositions I made you of sending one or two of the members of your society to St. Domingo, that they might there be witnesses of the prosperous state of the cultivation of our colonial produce, now that the labour is performed by freemen.

I further informed them of the invitation I made you, to come and rent or purchase lands amongst us, and to cultivate them with us and with our black brethren, to whom they might give precepts & examples of industry, of labour, and of every virtue.

The Commissioners direct me to acknowledge their entire satisfaction with the reception you gave me, and to inform you that they will themselves shortly write to you officially.

They will receive as a brother the individual, or any persons of your number whom you may send hither to pay us a visit. They will find the colony and the cultivation thereof in a much more prosperous situation even than it was when I gave you an account of it. Since the second of September last (old stile) when I left the Cape on my voyage to the United States, the cultivation is doubled in all the northern parts of St. Domingo.—I daily see rented out, at rates very advantageous to the Republic, plantations of Coffee, Sugar, and Cotton, situated in those very parts of the Colony where the English, the Emigrants, and the blacks who have been misled by them, were in arms not two months since.

My wife's coffee plantation is in this quarter, on a high mountain very difficult of acceſs, at the diſtance of ten leagues from the towns of the Cape and Fort Liberty, in that chain of mountains which ſerved as head quarters to the famous Jean Francois, and other chiefs of the blacks, whom the Spaniards, and after them the Engliſh, had incited to rebel, and kept in arms to the number of more than ten thouſand againſt France, for above ſix years ſucceſſively. Well—theſe mountains have been recovered about ſix weeks ſince by the Republicans. After driving off the Engliſh and the Emigrants, general liberty was there proclaimed. Now all is peace. The blacks have thrown away their arms, and reſumed the uſeful and peaceable inſtruments of agriculture. Five days ago I was amongſt them on my own plantation, unarmed, and almoſt the only white man in the place. They gave me a very friendly reception, and liſtened with ſatisfaction to the exhortations I made them to live in peace and harmony with the white Republicans, their benefactors. They agreed that free men ought to work when they can ſhare the produce of their labour with the owners or farmers of the plantations. I informed them that the Commiſſioners were about ſending a phyſician to take care of their ſick, and a ſchoolmaſter to teach their children to read, write, and cypher, and to inſtruct them in the principles of morality. They bleſſed the French Republic.

You are at liberty to publiſh this information in your newſpapers with thoſe contained in the gazettes herewith tranſmitted; as well as the account of the agricultural, moral and civil ſtate of the French colony of St. Domingo, which I lately preſented to you when at Philadelphia. I not only authoriſe, but even requeſt you to publiſh them with my name.

If the ſociety ſhould determine to ſend us one or two deputies, and ſhould think it right to make choice of——— who appeared to me pretty well diſpoſed to make the voyage—you may inform him that he will meet with a very fraternal reception from us all. He will be exempted from bearing arms or wearing any external mark of war, and this exemption will he extended to all who profeſs with him the religious principles of the Friends.

I ſend you incloſed three certified copies of the law of 16th Pluvioſe, 2d year of the French Republic, which were delivered to me by the Commiſſioners, and one copy of the Conſtitution which confirms the law for the abolition of ſlavery. Armed with theſe laws, we requeſt you to proſecute with all the zeal of that beneficence and humanity which EVER animate you, to demand at the tribunals of the United States the Liberty of thoſe unfortunate French blacks, who, victims of their own credulity and goodneſs of heart, have left the French Colonies ſince the 16th Pluvioſe, 2d year of our Republic, to follow their former maſters to the United States. Theſe men are incontrovertibly, and before all the tribunals of the world, French citizens, and of courſe free men.

Health and fraternity,
GIROUD.

DECREE,

Which declares that the ſlavery of the negroes is aboliſhed in all the colonies, and refers it to the Committee of Public ſafety to be put into form, and to report what meaſures are to be taken to carry it into effect.

16 Pluvioſe, 2d year (Feb. 5, 1797)

The National Convention declares that the ſlavery of the negroes is aboliſhed in all the Colonies, and therefore decrees, that all men, without diſtinction of colour, who reſide in the French Colonies, are French Citizens, and ſhall enjoy all thoſe rights ſecured to them by the Conſtitution.

Referred to the Committee of public ſafety to report, forthwith, on the meaſures to be taken to carry this decree into effect.

True copy,
SANTHONAX,
RAIMOND,
Members of the Commiſſion Delegated by the French Government, to St. Domingo.
PASCAL, Secret. Gen.

I ſend you a copy of my proclamation of Auguſt 29, 1793, (old ſtile,) with my proper ſignature.—The immutable principles there laid down, & which I have reduced to practice at St. Domingo, are your own. We have, my brethren and friends, devoted our time and labour to the propagation of theſe principles, and we will continue to do ſo. This idea confirms me in the opinion that my letter will meet with a favourable reception from you.

Health and Fraternity.
SANTHONAX.

The unfortunate Briſſot, my worthy friend, who fell a victim to his philanthropy, had long ago made me acquainted with the kind ſervices rendered to an intereſting part of our fellow-creatures by the friends of the blacks at Philadelphia. We ſee the effects of your principles fully realized amongſt us. The French republic has ſet the example of general emancipation, and the daily prayers of innumerable multitudes aſcend to heaven to implore a bleſſing on her. We hope your perſeverance and your efforts will ſoon influence your country to pay to liberty the ſame honourable tribute.

In ſpite of the calumnies invented by avarice and barbarity, the problem—whether the free Africans would be willing to labour, is now reſolved, and if———, who ſeems deſirous of ſeeing free Africans at work, is willing to come to St. Domingo, he will there meet with a warm friendly reception from citizens of every colour, who are grateful admirers of the labours of that eſtimable ſociety by whom he will be ſent.

I cannot conclude without informing you that the fortune of war has brought to St. Domingo, three hundred young Africans who were going from the coaſt of Africa to Jamaica. They were free the moment they landed in this part of the Republic, and our good citizens eagerly afforded them an aſylum. They are now engaged in inſpiring them with a love of labour, and every ſocial virtue.

Health and Fraternity.
RAIMOND.

ON A VERY SMALL GARDEN BELONGING TO A CITIZEN OF N. Y.

A LITTLE garden, ſix foot ſquare,
A little parſley planted there,
A cabbage that ſhall have no head,
Nine inches long, a ſpinnage bed;
Some little ſhrubs, a little tree.
Four little ſprigs of roſemary,
A little ſage, a little rue,
Some heads of ſallad, very few;
Three bean hills, ranging in a line,
Five little tulips—very fine:
A carrot head with ſcarce a root,
A gooſeberry buſh that bears no fruit;
All theſe are planted in the ſhade,
And in a little time ſhall fade—
All theſe do in this garden grow,
And little more we want to know
Except, that they who here would eat
Shall have a very—little—treat.—

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

SYMPATHY.

HOWEVER variant are the minds of men—
Howe'er in general points they diſagree;
Yet, are they moſtly bound in one fine chain
Which is no leſs than gentle SYMPATHY;
Almoſt in every breaſt it ſlyly ſteals
When heating details of congenial woe,
And much we feel for thoſe who ſuffer ills,
Which we have known, or which we fear to know;
And as upon their various griefs they dwell,
How kindly every pulſe within us ſtirs—
How do we wiſh each kindred wound to heal!—
Now for an illuſtration, worthy ſirs.
Tell JACK, the Sportſman, you have loſt your SON,
He hums a tune and ſays he's very ſorry—
But tell him you have broke a favourite GUN,
He ſwears and ſighs—'tis quite a different ſtory—
Tell Mr. HARPER that WILL BLOUNT will hang,
He'll ſay the thing is not beyond belief;
But ſhould you hint that SMITH HAD LOST HIS TONGUE,
He'd break his heart and ſuffocate with grief.

A MAN there was who Fortune's bleſſings quaff'd,
And ſure had known no reaſon to complain,
Had not Dame *Nature* as ſhe view'd the draught
Made his poor TEETH too ſenſible of *pain*.

Sometimes it would the form of *grandeur* take
Swelling his cheeks to a majeſtic ſize
And oft it would aſſume a meaner make
And like a *bruiſer* cloſe up both his eyes.

In ſhort in every ſhape that TOOTH ACH owns
He luckleſs felt and knew it ſtill the ſame,
And midſt an uſeleſs burſt of ſpeaking groans
Had tried all recipe's that art could name:

Had ſtew'd his chops in vinegar and ginger
With muſtard bliſter'd them, the pain to check,
And when provok'd by too ſevere a twinger,
Had ate red hot *wild turnips* by the peck.

Galen had call'd and *Eſculapius* too
To try their mental and their manual force;
But nought avail'd which they could ſay or do,
They broke the teeth and left the ſufferer worſe.
To *Time* and *Patience* then was left the cure
Whoſe motions though but ſlow, are always ſure.

One day this man entirely free from pain,
Rambling on horſeback o'er a neighbouring hill
Fancied he heard in accents wild and ſhrill,
The voice of *Anguiſh* flit acroſs the plain.

He thought he gueſs'd the cauſe—with eager haſte
He ſpurr'd his courſer to a gallop's ſpeed;
And as o'er fence and wall the ſound he chac'd,
Soon gain'd the houſe from which it did proceed.

There as he ſtop'd, a woman he eſpied,
Whoſe wailings added to the general clatter,
So ſpringing from his horſe, he breathleſs cried,
"La! help us—ſay, good woman, what's the matter?—
"My Son" ſhe ſcreech'd "by a moſt cruel fall
"Has broke his legs—no comfort can the youth take"—
"Pooh" ſaid the man *remounting* "is *that* all?
"I really thought the fellow had the TOOTH ACH."

PETRONELLA.

July the 15th, 1797.

A Letter to Timothy Pickering, Eſq. Secretary of State, from the Chevalier de Yrujo, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majeſty, &c. &c. dated Philadelphia, July 11, 1797.

SIR,

Your additional report to the Preſident of the United States of the proceeding of the officers of the King of Spain, in relation to the poſts and the running of the boundary line, which I find publiſhed in all the newſpapers, obliges me to trouble you with this letter. If your diſcuſſion of facts had been as correct and impartial as there was reaſon to expect, I ſhould not have been under the neceſſity of undertaking this taſk; but the conſtruction which you are pleaſed to put upon every act of the Spaniſh officers in general, and eſpecially upon thoſe in which I am perſonally concerned, compels me to obſerve upon ſeveral expreſſions, which I have noticed in your ſaid Report.

You begin, Sir, with ſaying, "that although I had declared I had juſt reaſons for ſuſpecting an expedition from Canada was preparing by the Britiſh againſt the upper parts of Louiſiana, yet I never had mentioned a ſingle fact or reaſon on which my ſuſpicion was founded.—In my letter of the 2d of March, I pointed out to you the probable rout which the expedition would take, and in our conference of the 27th of February, I gave you information that a corps of 350 men had been raiſed at Montreal, and marched towards the lakes, where, after the evacuation of the American forts, there was no oſtenſible object for them. I alſo told you that I knew that the Britiſh agents had treated with ſome of the Indian nations in that country, concerning the intended expedition, and I added, that I had received thoſe advices from a perſon who might be depended on, who had ſeen thoſe new levies paſſing through Johnſtown, on their way to the Weſtward. But, even ſuppoſing that I had not entered into any particulars, even ſuppoſing that my information at that period was not complete, yet did not the intereſt and dignity of this government—did not its friendly connection with Spain, require that it ſhould have taken every proper means to prevent the attempt we were threatened with, by giving ſuitable orders to General Wilkinſon, or to the Commanding Officers of the military force on thoſe frontiers? The abſolute ſilence in this particular of the documents which accompany the report of the Secretary of War, your never having communicated to me any *determinate* diſpoſition on this point, as you do in your anſwer to my letter, which in the publication is marked No. VII. afford me ſufficient grounds to fear that theſe precautions were omitted. You add, Sir, with a degree of candour difficult to be conceived, that from my not having given to you detailed information reſpecting the expedition, and from the anſwer which you received on the 19th ult. from the *Britiſh Miniſter*, you believed my ſuſpicions to be groundleſs. Is it poſſible, that any one will candidly imagine, that if the Engliſh intended to violate the territory of the United States, in order to effect a *coup de main*, they would be as ingenious in anſwering, as you were in aſking their Miniſter the queſtion?

I ſhall not enter into all the obſervations which ſuggeſted themſelves to my mind, from your having communicated to Mr. Liſton the contents of my letters. I expected that the American government would have watched his motions, and taken the means which I have already mentioned to prevent the ſucceſs of a ſimilar enterprize; but I never could have imagined that you would have given to the Britiſh Miniſter a piece of advice, which might enable him to alter his plan, by letting him know that the former one was diſcovered. By the line of conduct which you have purſued in this buſineſs, I am convinced, that had I communicated to you more particular details reſpecting this tranſaction, you would, with the ſame good natured frankneſs, have given information of them to Mr. Liſton.

But, if you did believe that aſking this queſtion of the Britiſh envoy was the moſt efficacious means to prevent the violation of the neutrality of the United States, and the invaſion of the Spaniſh territory, let me aſk why you was ſo remiſs in this meaſure, that although I had communicated this project to you verbally, on the 27th of February, and on the 2d of March in writing, yet, in a matter obviouſly ſo urgent, you only wrote to the Britiſh Envoy on the 28th of April; that is, *two months* afterwards?

I ſhall not quit this ſubject, without taking the liberty of making to you one obſervation which is intimately connected with it. By the date of the letter I have juſt mentioned, it evidently appears that I gave you advice of this intended expedition *on the ſecond of March*, & that *three days before*, I had given you the ſame information verbally. I imagined from your known attention to buſineſs, and the importance of the ſubject, that you would have ſubmitted it immediately to the conſideration of the Preſident of the United States.—On the 9th of March, I had the honour of ſpeaking to Mr. Adams, at his lodgings at Francis's hotel, and mentioned this ſubject as a matter that I ſuppoſed him already fully informed of; and, it was with no ſmall ſurprize I heard him ſay, that *he knew nothing about it.* I produced the map which I had in my pocket book, and he liſtened with great attention to all that I had to ſay to him.

It was no doubt to this conference with Mr. Adams, that I was indebted for your anſwer of the 11th of the ſame month. I ſhall entirely abſtain from putting any conſtruction upon the reaſons which induced you to omit making this communication to the Preſident; they muſt have been very *powerful* motives which could oblige you to remain ſo long ſilent on a matter of ſuch importance.

[*The remainder in our next.*]

NEW-YORK.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

A Philadelphia paper juſtly remarks, that it is not the mere *good wiſhes* of the Americans that will forward the Republican cauſe. They muſt put their ſhoulders to the wheel, and be ſtrong, if they mean to advance the cauſe of man, and be the real patriots of the world.

Through the careleſsneſs of a nurſe, an infant of Mr. Fraunces, in Liberty ſtreet, fell from a two ſtory window on Friday evening laſt, and was inſtantly killed on the pavement.

The tenor of intelligence from France is of a caſt to ſhew that her ſyſtem is pacific towards America. The depredations that may have been committed on the American trade by their privateers, can only be conſidered as a ſort of tacit retaliation for the ungenerous and unjuſt principle, eſtabliſhed in the Britiſh treaty, that neutral veſſels do not make free property.'

Doctor Romaine has undergone an examination before the ſelect committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, as witneſs in the caſe of William Blount, and conſequently is not in confinement, or under co-ercive reſtraint of any kind. It appears, that the powers of the committee are confined to the impeachment of William Blount, and the examining ſuch perſons or papers as might contribute to throw light on his myſterious intrigues.

A Pittſburgh paper of the 8th inſt. informs "that the Spaniards had forbidden the line to be run between the United States and the Spaniards—that the latter were putting all their poſts on the Miſſiſippi in a ſtate of defence—that citizens of the United States were treated with inſult—and that Ellicott was in confinement, with his party."

Paris papers are received to the 23d of May, but contain nothing remarkably intereſting. There is indeed a degree of corroboration of the Marblehead accounts of a renewed mutiny in the Britiſh fleet, particularly in that diviſion commanded by lord Cornwallis and deſtined for India; the crews refuſed to obey orders for ſailing, and being fired on by order of the commodore, they took command of the ſeveral ſhips, arreſted Cornwallis, and other ſuperior officers, and appointed a naval delegation to try them. Deputations were ſent to engage the ſea-

men of other ships, and divisions of fleets, to unite in obtaining a full grant of their demands from the government.—The Paris papers do not mention these accounts as decidedly positive.

La Fayette, and his companions, have been liberated from their German dungeon. Buonaparte demanded their release positively, and the German tyrant was compelled to obey.—La Fayette had determined to proceed to Paris in the character of a prisoner, and solicit a formal trial.

Private letters, and the general spirit of the papers from France, agree that the Republic wishes to be on good terms with this country. Sending in American vessels to French ports, on frivolous pretences, had become unpopular—the tribunals had remonstrated against it, and several vessels had been released, & the capturers made to pay damages. Pichegru had been chosen President of the Directory, and the Jacobin party, who are inimical to America, were on the decline.

The Gazette of the United States of last Friday, animadverts as follows on the extract of a letter from Paris to the editor of the Aurora (Mr. Bache)—and which was copied from that paper into our last.

"The only thing worth notice in the foregoing article, is the *modesty* and *decency* of the introduction. It is a sample of that insolence which we should fatally experience, were the hopes of the nefarious atheistical faction to be realized, who are now busily employed in fabricating lies and slanders against our government. It is a direct attack on the freedom of the press; for it ought never to be forgotten, that the freest and most pointed remarks on the French revolution, which have appeared in the Gazettes of this country, were copied from French papers, and first published in Paris. Bache says "the letter is not of a very recent date, but it is from a good quarter," and is from "information more to be depended on, [by our administration] probably, than that usually communicated to them by their agents in Europe." Our agents in Europe are known, our government publishes *their* information with their NAMES, but who or what are the correspondents of this editor? Condescend, great sir, to inform us, that the people may judge fairly. Those of our readers who have condemned themselves to the reading of the Aurora will recollect the several articles, in this pretended extract, more at large in the paragraphs of that paper, published only last winter, particularly that respecting Mr. Pickering's letter to Mr. Pinckney. It was repeatedly asserted, with a front of brasen falsehood, that Mr. Hamilton was the author of that letter."

Such is the savage tyranny of Britain over Ireland, that a very great part of its poorer inhabitants are under the necessity of living in huts made of sods and mud, and frequently built over a dry ditch, the receptacles of every species of poverty & misery. The well known Arthur O'Connor called sometime ago at one of these huts inhabited by a ditcher and a large family. After some previous conversation, O'Connor asked the master of the family, Paddy O'Rourke: *How the devil do you make* out to live here, Mr. O'Rourke?—I cannot well answer your honour that question (said Paddy) *but I can very easily tell you how we make out to starve.*

The late Doctor Franklin, in the more early part of his life, belonged to a debating society in Philadelphia. At one of their meetings, it was the doctor's turn to propose two questions, which were as follow: Who, of all people *in the world have the best memories?*—second:—*who, of all people in the world have the worst memories?* This occasioned much learned disquisition among the members. One argued that people of the best memories, are those blessed with health and strength, strong nerves, vigorous apprehension, and in the prime of life.—Others pretended, that as memory, like all other human faculties, is improveable; those have the best memories, that had during a long course of education, been obliged to learn much *by heart*, and thus become adepts in the art of remembering.—Multitudes of arguments were brought, according to every ones fancy; but on the other question, it was universally agreed that very old people must have the worst memories of any, as in the declining stage of human nature the nerves become weak & the organization of the brain so far callous as to retain but weakly the impression of past events. There was no end to the learned theories broached on the occasion. At last *Franklin* got up, & with the gravest face in the world informed the society, that of all men living, *Creditors* had the best memories and *Debtors* the worst.

The following advertisement which is copied from the Kentucky Gazette of June 14th, plainly evinces the fears of the people in that country:—

"On Friday the last day of this month, a company will meet in Washington, in order to start early next morning to Wheeling through Indian side of the Ohio. All those who wish to go at that time, are requested to appear armed, as the times appear to be critical, and perhaps the Indians may be troublesome."

Mr. Duncan, late of the Maria, Rich. of Boston, has reached home. That ship on her passage from Africa for the Havannah with 300 slaves, was captured by the French and carried into Guadaloupe. The slaves, it is said, were worth 300 dollars each. She was the property of Mr. C. Hatch, and we hear had no insurance done on her."

A ship of 420 tons burthen was lately launched at Charlestown, (Mass.) She is called the Empress of China, destined for the India trade, and pierced for 24 guns.

The French privateer l'Espiegle, of 6 guns, Capt. Barry, has taken the British sloop Acis, of 10 guns, and sent her into Porto-Rico. The Acis was from Martinique, bound to this port: Several of the Acis's crew, were, by the privateer, put on board the Olive branch, Capt. Sands, arrived here on Saturday.

"From the process issued by the committee of the House of Representatives, it appears that the resolutions of the House under which the committee act, are as follow:

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment against William Blount, a senator of the United States, impeached by this house of high crimes and misdemeanors; and that the said committee have power to send for persons, papers and records.

"Resolved, that the committee appointed to prepare & report articles of impeachment against William Blount, a senator of the United States, impeached by this house of high crimes and misdemeanors, be authorised to sit during the recess of Congress.

"Resolved, that the said committee be instructed to enquire, and by all lawful means, to discover the whole nature and extent of the offence whereof the said William Blount stands impeached, and who are the parties and associates therein."

Hence it cannot be true, as stated in some papers, that the powers of the committee are confined solely to the impeachment of William Blount, or that they have no authority to enquire into the conduct of any individual not an officer of the government; still less can it be true, that Dr. Romaine disputes the authority of the committee: it being certain that he has attended them from time to time, and undergone several examinations.

Colonel Nichols, the Marshall, arrived in Philadelphia on Thursday evening after a fruitless pursuit of Mr. Blount, &c.

A vessel from Bourdeaux informs, that great numbers of Americans in France have entered themselves on board French privateers.

It is asserted in a Boston Paper, that Mr. Gerry accepts the appointment of envoy extraordinary to France, and is preparing for his voyage.

Boston Papers mention depredations in and near the Mediterranean, by French and Spanish privateers, on the American trade even when bound to and from Spanish and French ports, and laden wholly with cargoes the property of French and Spanish citizens.—If these accounts be true, let Americans abstain from the trade: from such enormities, men of thought should take the hint, and use their influence against that exuberance of foreign commerce which is now absurdly pursued by America; at least for a time.

A Lexington (Kentucky) Paper, of June 14th, contains the following paragraph:—"We are credibly informed by a gentleman who returned from New Orleans last Sunday by land, that two vessels which had arrived there from New-York, or some one of the Eastern ports, had been permitted to dispose of their cargoes, during which time an embargo had been laid; however, they were shortly after permitted to depart, but before they proceeded any distance below Orleans, they were seized and prevented from proceeding on their voyage. Two other American vessels had been brought in there as prizes, one of which was laden chiefly with logwood; after the cargo was landed, the vessel was set up at public sale, and purchased by the Governor, who had her fitted out with 40 guns and 250 men, and sent off on a cruize."

There are now lying at the mouth of the Ohio, seven Row-Gallies, completely armed, belonging to the Spaniards.

The following address appears in the Diary of Monday Evening, to General Cummings, Mr. Jacob Hardenberg, and Jonathan Rhea, Esq. of New-Jersey—"Gentlemen, I perceive you have been lately addressed through the papers of this city as MANAGERS OF THE PATERSON LOTTERY—although in an ironical stile, I presume with the intention of jogging your memories. I beg leave to suggest that if the charges in the above-mentioned address are not founded, you will prove them false by coming forward and publishing to the world the occasion of delay in drawing and finishing your long protracted Lottery. Tickets have been sold at eight dollars each very lately, and I am informed it is difficult to procure one at that price; from which it appears that the tickets must be chiefly in the hands of individuals, who most probably paid for them long ago. If, however, you have trusted any person to dispose of a quantity, who has failed in his trust, it will be no breach of confidence in you to explain the circumstances, and thereby retrieve your own personal characters from *an imputation* which it is natural for every one concerned to make; but if you decline this fair invitation, and continue to disregard the remonstrances made to you both through the public papers and by private representations to the first characters in the state of New-Jersey, a subscription will shortly be opened to bring you to JUSTICE, for the Honour of the Country, and especially for the State of New-Jersey.

New-York, July 17. A SUFFERER.

N. B. 6350 tickets at 7 dollars each, are 44,450 dollars, or £.11,000 sterl. money; only one year's interest on which, at 7 per cent. is 3111 dollars 50 cents.

—[The independent printers of newspapers in the state of New-Jersey, &c. are requested to insert this address.]

THE LAWYERS' PATRON.

(A CURIOUS ANECDOTE)

ST. EVONA, a lawer of Britain went to Rome to intreat the Pope to give the lawyers of that country a patron, to which they replied, that he knew of no saint but what was disposed of to other professions. At this Evona was very sad, and earnestly begged the Pope to think of them. At last his holiness proposed to St. Evona, that he should go round the church of San Giovanni di Laterano blindfold, and after he should have said a certain number of Ave Marias the first saint he should lay hold of should be his patron. This the good old lawyer willingly undertook, and at the end of his Ave Marias stopped at St. Michel's altar, where he laid hold of the DEVIL under St. Michael's feet, and cried out, "This is our SAINT, let him be our PATRON!" being unblinded, & seeing what a patron he had chosen, he went to his lodging so dejected that a few months after he died. His reputation for honesty was however so great that a witty Frenchman wrote upon his tomb at Rome, "St. Evano un Breton avocat non larron halleluied."—Here lies St. Evona, an Englishman; who was a lawyer and no rogue:—Praise god for it.

[FROM BOSTON.]

"Great talk is made of several Americans having entered into the French service and embraced French principles. What are these principles but an infant system favourable to the political condition of man—and which ought to be cherished and supported by every disinterested philanthropist?—Many of these talkers against a French war, would be very silent, if the great body of American citizens could be persuaded to exert their strength against the Rising Republic of France; but—

"No doubt, their sword a nobler quarrel draws;
"Asham'd to combat in Old England's cause."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated July 11.

"In several late papers of Mr. Webster's, I see remarks and observations of a puerile cast, and below the dignity of an editor of an American newspaper, whose object ought to be to convey the events of the times *impartially* to posterity. The day is approaching when the great body of American newspapers will be not unfrequently recurred to by the industrious historian, as one of his principal sources of information in condensing the history of these times and transmitting it to posterity in a portable form. An editor of a newspaper should be sacredly conscientious in regard to his selections; hints, or communications, where strict veracity is concerned. I could not but observe, with regret, some observations in the Minerva of the 12th instant, respecting the departure from Philadelphia of the present Vice-President, at the moment of William Blount's accusation. It must be remembered that the former Vice-President, John Adams, usually had leave of absence a few days before the close of the session—this was to afford the Senate an opportunity to chuse a President pro. tem. who, by a law of the U. States, was to act as Vice President, or President of the United States, in case either, or both those officers were disabled, or incapable of exercising their respective functions; for the congress in enacting the law intended to meet every possible contingency that might happen from a vacancy in one or both of those places. The departure of Vice-President (Jefferson) therefore, at the precise time he did, cannot be imputed to the unworthy motive assigned by Webster, nor any other than that ordinarily influencing Mr. Adams, while he was Vice-President, which was no doubt proper. Had Mr. Jefferson staid a few days longer, the session would have terminated, and the object contemplated and provided for by the above mentioned law been defeated—for it is presumed the Senate could not have chosen a President pro. tem. so long as the Vice President, their constitutional resident, had continued to preside in that body. Besides there are letters in town from Mr. Jefferson, of as early a date as the middle of June, mentioning his expectation of leaving Philadelphia before the close of that month. The other parts of the paragraph here noticed, are too silly to deserve attention, and we ought perhaps to conclude with this simple statement of facts. But, with respect to Mr. Jefferson's *being the man of the people*, it may be proper to remark, that there can be no doubt of his sincere and unalterable attachment to their rights and liberties, as his writings and conduct have universally and uniformly manifested—nor of his rooted aversion to despotism and despotism of every sort—and if the electors of President and Vice President had been chosen by the people in New-York, as they were in Pennsylvania, there can be a little doubt but that he would have been this day the President of the United States."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of the first information in Edinburgh, to his correspondent in this town, dated 31 March, 1797.

"There is not gold and silver coin in Britain to carry on one quarter of our trade.—Paper has been on the increase so much of late; and such quantities of coin have been sent to the kings of Sardinia, Naples, and Sicily, to his Holiness the Pope, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassell, and such numbers of little German Princes, Dukes, &c. exclusive of the two millions the king of Prussia got; and the Emperor has borrowed and got so much, that there can be but little specie in the kingdom now, owing to the above sums sent out of it this WAR, over and above sundry sums sent to the emigrants in the Prince of Conde's army, which are in British pay, to the malcontents in France and to the British army when in Holland and Germany.—Mr. Brook Watson, present Lord Mayor of London, was commissary for the British army when in Flanders and used to draw for a million sterling at a time.—The Quiberon expedition and *secret service money* which has been liberally granted, and *part* of *which* it is said has been sent to your *country*, have all helped to make the quantity of specie less in Britain."—"Insurance on American vessels is high.—It is reported that France, Holland, and Spain, have issued orders to take your vessels coming to Britain.

Perhaps General Washington, never did any act during his engaging in the services of his country that *did half* the *evil* to the *enemies* of *America*, as his *treaty* with Britain has done to hurt the *trade*, *character*, and *credit* of Americans and I doubt will involve you in *war*. Why is America so eager to have treaties and connections with European powers? She surely will never receive any benefit from them."

From Philadelphia Papers.

A NEW MODE OF PAYING DEBTS.

William Smith of South Carolina, in the Gazette of the United States of Tuesday evening, "gives notice to all to whom he may be indebted, that he intends to embark for Europe in a few days, and that he WILL not pay any demands which shall not be presented to him prior to his departure." Is it as member of the House of Representatives or Minister Plenipotentiary, that he claims the privilege of not paying his debts, unless application be made in a few days? Or is it in this double capacity, or in his right as chancellor, that he is authorised thus to make bows for his creditors?

The senate's lowering the security to be given by W. BLOUNT, from 50,000 to 2000 dollars, without any change in the circumstances of the case occupied, has excited the astonishment of the public. To account for this change of measures from one day to the next is difficult. No reason was given for it in debate. On the first day much was said in favour of high bail; the heinousness of the alledged crime, the public character of the accused, the dreadful evils that must accompany the execution of the plot. In the afternoon of the same day, WILLIAM BLOUNT's papers were examined by the committee of the senate, and the next morning the security was reduced to 2000 dollars, without a word of debate. Whether those papers threw such light on the subject as to satisfy the minds of honorable senators, that W. BLOUNT ought not to be detained, we shall leave the reader to conjecture: They fact is, that W. BLOUNT immediately went off.

It is reported, one of the packets which W. BLOUNT dropt from on board the pilot boat, when the officers went to give him notice to attend the senate, has been recovered, and tho' much defaced, throws considerable light on the subject. This is, however, but report. It is further asserted, and we believe upon better authority than mere report, that some of the papers of W. BLOUNT, perhaps of those found in his trunks, have elucidated the business much, and that a certain British agent is deeply implicated.

ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

		DAYS
Ship Franklin, Dodge,	Bourdeaux	46
Aurora, Johnson,	Bremen	48
Commerce, ——,	Havre-de-Grace	46
Brig ——, Caine's,	Bourdeaux	58
Schr. Expedite, Clap,	Jamaica	20
Fair Trader, Williamson,	Norfolk	6

TO SCHOOLMASTERS.

☞ THE Teachers in the city of New-York, are requested to meet, on Friday the 21st inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M at Mr. HUNTER's HOTEL, where something of great importance to the profession will be laid before them.

July 18.

My wife's coffee plantation is in this quarter, on a high mountain very difficult of acceſs, at the diſtance of ten leagues from the towns of the Cape and Fort Liberty, in that chain of mountains which ſerved as head quarters to the famous Jean Francois, and other chiefs of the blacks, whom the Spaniards, and after them the Engliſh, had incited to rebel, and kept in arms to the number of more than ten thouſand againſt France, for above ſix years ſucceſſively. Well—theſe mountains have been recovered about ſix weeks ſince by the Republicans. After driving off the Engliſh and the Emigrants, general liberty was there proclaimed. Now all is peace. The blacks have thrown away their arms, and reſumed the uſeful and peaceable inſtruments of agriculture. Five days ago I was amongſt them on my own plantation, unarmed, and almoſt the only white man in the place. They gave me a very friendly reception, and liſtened with ſatisfaction to the exhortations I made them to live in peace and harmony with the white Republicans, their benefactors. They agreed that free men ought to work when they can ſhare the produce of their labour with the owners or farmers of the plantations. I informed them that the Commiſſioners were about ſending a phyſician to take care of their ſick, and a ſchoolmaſter to teach their children to read, write, and cypher, and to inſtruct them in the principles of morality. They bleſſed the French Republic.

You are at liberty to publiſh this information in your newſpapers with thoſe contained in the gazettes herewith tranſmitted; as well as the account of the agricultural, moral and civil ſtate of the French colony of St. Domingo, which I lately preſented to you when at Philadelphia. I not only authoriſe, but even requeſt you to publiſh them with my name.

If the ſociety ſhould determine to ſend us one or two deputies, and ſhould think it right to make choice of——— who appeared to me pretty well diſpoſed to make the voyage—you may inform him that he will meet with a very fraternal reception from us all. He will be exempted from bearing arms or wearing any external mark of war, and this exemption will be extended to all who profeſs with him the religious principles of the Friends.

I ſend you incloſed three certified copies of the law of 16th Pluvioſe, 2d year of the French Republic, which were delivered to me by the Commiſſioners, and one copy of the Conſtitution which confirms the law for the abolition of ſlavery. Armed with theſe laws, we requeſt you to proſecute with all the zeal of that beneficence and humanity which EVER animate you, to demand at the tribunals of the United States the Liberty of thoſe unfortunate French blacks, who, victims of their own credulity and goodneſs of heart, have left the French Colonies ſince the 16th Pluvioſe, 2d year of our Republic, to follow their former maſters to the United States. Theſe men are incontrovertibly, and before all the tribunals of the world, French citizens, and of courſe free men.

Health and fraternity,
GIROUD.

DECREE,

Which declares that the ſlavery of the negroes is aboliſhed in all the colonies, and refers it to the Committee of Public ſafety to be put into form, and to report what meaſures are to be taken to carry it into effect.

16 *Pluvioſe, 2d year (Feb.* 5, 1797)

The National Convention declares that the ſlavery of the negroes is aboliſhed in all the Colonies, and therefore decrees, that all men, without diſtinction of colour, who reſide in the French Colonies, are French Citizens, and ſhall enjoy all thoſe rights ſecured to them by the Conſtitution.

Referred to the Committee of public ſafety to report, forthwith, on the meaſures to be taken to carry this decree into effect.

True copy.
SANTHONAX,
RAIMOND,
Members of the Commiſſion Delegated by the French Government, to St. Domingo.
PASCAL, Secret. Gen.

I ſend you a copy of my proclamation of Auguſt 29, 1793. (old ſtile,) with my proper ſignature.—The immutable principles there laid down, & which I have reduced to practice at St. Domingo, are your own. We have, my brethren and friends, devoted our time and labour to the propagation of theſe principles, and we will continue to do ſo. This idea confirms me in the opinion that my letter will meet with a favourable reception from you.

Health and Fraternity.
SANTHONAX.

The unfortunate Briſſot, my worthy friend, who fell a victim to his philanthropy, had long ago made me acquainted with the kind ſervices rendered to an intereſting part of our fellow-creatures by the friends of the blacks at Philadelphia. We ſee the effects of your principles fully realized amongſt us. The French republic has ſet the example of general emancipation, and the daily prayers of innumerable multitudes aſcend to heaven to implore a bleſſing on her. We hope your perſeverance and your efforts will ſoon influence your country to pay to liberty the ſame honourable tribute.

In ſpite of the calumnies invented by avarice and barbarity, the problem—whether the free Africans would be willing to labour, is now reſolved, and if———, who ſeems deſirous of ſeeing free Africans at work, is willing to come to St. Domingo, he will there meet with a warm friendly reception from citizens of every colour, who are grateful admirers of the labours of that eſtimable ſociety by whom he will be ſent.

I cannot conclude without informing you that the fortune of war has brought to St. Domingo, three hundred young Africans who were going from the coaſt of Africa to Jamaica. They were free the moment they landed in this part of the Republic, and our good citizens eagerly afforded them an aſylum. They are now engaged in inſpiring them with a love of labour, and every ſocial virtue.

Health and Fraternity.
RAIMOND.

ON A VERY SMALL GARDEN BELONGING TO A CITIZEN OF N. Y.

A LITTLE garden, ſix foot ſquare,
A little parſley planted there,
A cabbage that ſhall have no head,
Nine inches long, a ſpinnage bed;
Some little ſhrubs, a little tree.
Four little ſprigs of roſemary,
A little ſage, a little rue,
Some heads of ſallad, very few;
Three bean hills, ranging in a line,
Five little tulips—very fine:
A carrot head with ſcarce a root,
A gooſeberry buſh that bears no fruit;
All theſe are planted in the ſhade,
And in a little time ſhall fade—
All theſe do in this garden grow,
And little more we want to know
Except, that they who here would eat
Shall have a very—little—treat.—

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

SYMPATHY.

HOWEVER variant are the minds of men—
Howe'er in general points they diſagree;
Yet, are they moſtly bound in one fine chain
Which is no leſs than gentle SYMPATHY;
Almoſt in every breaſt it ſlyly ſteals
When heating details of congenial woe,
And much we feel for thoſe who ſuffer ills,
Which we have known, or which we fear to know;
And as upon their various griefs they dwell,
How kindly every pulſe within us ſtirs—
How do we wiſh each kindred wound to heal!—
Now for an illuſtration, worthy ſirs.
Tell JACK, the Sportſman, you have loſt your SON,
He hums a tune and ſays he's very ſorry—
But tell him you have broke a favourite GUN,
He ſwears and ſighs—'tis quite a different ſtory—
Tell Mr. HARPER that WILL BLOUNT will hang,
He'll ſay the thing is not beyond belief;
But ſhould you hint that SMITH HAD LOST HIS TONGUE,
He'd break his heart and ſuffocate with grief.

A MAN there was who Fortune's bleſſings quaff'd,
And ſure had known no reaſon to complain,
Had not Dame *Nature* as ſhe view'd the draught
Made his poor TEETH too ſenſible of *pain*.

Sometimes it would the form of *grandeur* take
Swelling his cheeks to a majeſtic ſize
And oft it would aſſume a meaner make
And like a *bruiſer* cloſe up both his eyes.

In ſhort in every ſhape that TOOTH ACH owns
He luckleſs felt and knew it ſtill the ſame,
And midſt an uſeleſs burſt of ſpeaking groans
Had tried all recipe's that art could name:

Had ſtew'd his chops in vinegar and ginger
With muſtard bliſter'd them, the pain to check,
And when provok'd by too ſevere a twinger,
Had ate red hot *wild turnips* by the peck.

Galen had call'd and *Eſculapius* too
To try their mental and their manual force;
But nought avail'd which they could ſay or do,
They broke the teeth and left the ſufferer worſe.
To *Time* and *Patience* then was left the cure
Whoſe motions though but ſlow, are always ſure.

One day this man entirely free from pain,
Rambling on horſeback o'er a neighbouring hill
Fancied he heard in accents wild and ſhrill,
The voice of *Anguiſh* flit acroſs the plain.

He thought he gueſs'd the cauſe—with eager haſte
He ſpurr'd his courſer to a gallop's ſpeed;
And as o'er fence and wall the ſound he chac'd,
Soon gain'd the houſe from which it did proceed.

There as he ſtop'd, a woman he eſpied,
Whoſe wailings added to the general clatter,
So ſpringing from his horſe, he breathleſs cried,
"La! help us—ſay, good woman, what's the matter?—
"My Son" ſhe ſcreech'd "by a moſt cruel fall
"Has broke his legs—no comfort can the youth take"—
"Pooh" ſaid the man *remounting* "is *that* all?
"I really thought the fellow had the TOOTH ACH."

PETRONELLA.

July the 15th, 1797.

A Letter to Timothy Pickering, Eſq. Secretary of State, from the Chevalier de Yrujo, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majeſty, &c. &c. dated Philadelphia, July 11, 1797.

SIR,

Your additional report to the Preſident of the United States of the proceeding of the officers of the King of Spain, in relation to the poſts and the running of the boundary line, which I find publiſhed in all the newſpapers, obliges me to trouble you with this letter. If your diſcuſſion of facts had been as correct and impartial as there was reaſon to expect, I ſhould not have been under the neceſſity of undertaking this taſk; but the conſtruction which you are pleaſed to put upon every act of the Spaniſh officers in general, and eſpecially upon thoſe in which I am perſonally concerned, compels me to obſerve upon ſeveral expreſſions, which I have noticed in your ſaid Report.

You begin, Sir, with ſaying, "that although I had declared I had juſt reaſons for ſuſpecting an expedition from Canada was preparing by the Britiſh againſt the upper parts of Louiſiana, yet I never had mentioned a ſingle fact or reaſon on which my ſuſpicion was founded.—In my letter of the 2d of March, I pointed out to you the probable rout which the expedition would take, and in our conference of the 27th of February, I gave you information that a corps of 350 men had been raiſed at Montreal, and marched towards the lakes, where, after the evacuation of the American forts, there was no oſtenſible object for them. I alſo told you that I knew that the Britiſh agents had treated with ſome of the Indian nations in that country, concerning the intended expedition, and I added, that I had received thoſe advices from a perſon who might be depended on, who had ſeen thoſe new levies paſſing through Johnſtown, on their way to the Weſtward. But, even ſuppoſing that I had not entered into any particulars, even ſuppoſing that my information at that period was not complete, yet did not the intereſt and dignity of this government—did not its friendly connection with Spain, require that it ſhould have taken every proper means to prevent the attempt we were threatened with, by giving ſuitable orders to General Wilkinſon, or to the Commanding Officers of the military force on thoſe frontiers? The abſolute ſilence in this particular of the documents which accompany the report of the Secretary of War, your never having communicated to me any *determinate* diſpoſition on this point, as you do in your anſwer to my letter, which in the publication is marked No. VII. afford me ſufficient grounds to fear that theſe precautions were omitted. You add, Sir, with a degree of candour difficult to be conceived, that from my not having given to you detailed information reſpecting the expedition, and from the anſwer which you received on the 19th ult. from the *Britiſh Miniſter*, you believed my ſuſpicions to be groundleſs. Is it poſſible, that any one will candidly imagine, that if the Engliſh intended to violate the territory of the United States, in order to effect a *coup de main*, they would be as ingenious in anſwering, as you were in aſking their Miniſter the queſtion?

I ſhall not enter into all the obſervations which ſuggeſted themſelves to my mind, from your having communicated to Mr. Liſton the contents of my letters. I expected that the American government would have watched his motions, and taken the means which I have already mentioned to prevent the ſucceſs of a ſimilar enterprize; but I never could have imagined that you would have given to the Britiſh Miniſter a piece of advice, which might enable him to alter his plan, by letting him know that the former one was diſcovered. By the line of conduct which you have purſued in this buſineſs, I am convinced, that had I communicated to you more particular details reſpecting this tranſaction, you would, with the ſame good natured frankneſs, have given information of them to Mr. Liſton.

But, if you did believe that aſking this queſtion of the Britiſh envoy was the moſt efficacious means to prevent the violation of the neutrality of the United States, and the invaſion of the Spaniſh territory, let me aſk why you was ſo remiſs in this meaſure, that although I had communicated this project to you verbally, on the 27th of February, and on the 2d of March in writing, yet, in a matter obviouſly ſo urgent, you only wrote to the Britiſh Envoy on the 28th of April; that is, *two months* afterwards?

I ſhall not quit this ſubject, without taking the liberty of making to you one obſervation which is intimately connected with it. By the date of the letter I have juſt mentioned, it evidently appears that I gave you advice of this intended expedition *on the ſecond of March*, & that *three days before*, I had given you the ſame information verbally. I imagined from your known attention to buſineſs, and the importance of the ſubject, that you would have ſubmitted it immediately to the conſideration of the Preſident of the United States.—On the 9th of March, I had the honour of ſpeaking to Mr. Adams, at his lodgings at Francis's hotel, and mentioned this ſubject as a matter that I ſuppoſed him already fully informed of; and, it was with no ſmall ſurprize I heard him ſay, that *he knew nothing about it*. I produced the map which I had in my pocket book, and he liſtened with great attention to all that I had to ſay to him.

It was no doubt to this conference with Mr. Adams, that I was indebted for your anſwer of the 11th of the ſame month. I ſhall entirely abſtain from putting any conſtruction upon the reaſons which induced you to omit making this communication to the Preſident; they muſt have been very *powerful* motives which could oblige you to remain ſo long ſilent on a matter of ſuch importance.

[*The remainder in our next.*]

NEW-YORK.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

A Philadelphia paper juſtly remarks, that it is not the mere *good wiſhes* of the Americans that will forward the Republican cauſe. They muſt put their ſhoulders to the wheel, and be ſtrong, if they mean to advance the cauſe of man, and be the real patriots of the world.

Through the careleſsneſs of a nurſe, an infant of Mr. Faunces, in Liberty ſtreet, fell from a two ſtory window on Friday evening laſt, and was inſtantly killed on the pavement.

The tenor of intelligence from France is of a caſt to ſhew that her ſyſtem is pacific towards America. The depredations that may have been committed on the American trade by their privateers, can only be conſidered as a ſort of tacit retaliation for the ungenerous and unjuſt principle, eſtabliſhed in the Britiſh treaty, that neutral veſſels do not make free property.'

Doctor Romaine has undergone an examination before the ſelect committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, as witneſs in the caſe of William Blount, and conſequently is not in confinement, or under co-ercive reſtraint of any kind. It appears, that the powers of the committee are confined to the impeachment of William Blount, and the examining ſuch perſons or papers as might contribute to throw light on his myſterious intrigues.

A Pittſburgh paper of the 8th inſt. informs "that the Spaniards had forbidden the line to be run between the United States and the Spaniards—that the latter were putting all their poſts on the Miſſiſippi in a ſtate of defence—that citizens of the United States were treated with inſult—and that Ellicott was in confinement, with his party."

Paris papers are received to the 23d of May, but contain nothing remarkably intereſting. There is indeed a degree of corroboration of the Marblehead accounts of a renewed mutiny in the Britiſh fleet, particularly in that diviſion commanded by lord Cornwallis and deſtined for India; the crews refuſed to obey orders for ſailing, and being fired on by order of the commodore, they took command of the ſeveral ſhips, arreſted Cornwallis, and other ſuperior officers, and appointed a naval delegation to try them. Deputations were ſent to engage the ſea-

men of other ships, and divisions of fleets, to unite in obtaining a full grant of their demands from the government.—The Paris papers do not mention these accounts as decidedly positive.

La Fayette, and his companions, have been liberated from their German dungeon. Buonaparte demanded their release positively, and the German tyrant was compelled to obey.—La Fayette had determined to proceed to Paris, in the character of a prisoner, and solicit a formal trial.

Private letters, and the general spirit of the papers from France, agree that the Republic wishes to be on good terms with this country. Sending in American vessels to French ports, on frivolous pretences, had become unpopular—the tribunals had remonstrated against it, and several vessels had been released, & the capturers made to pay damages. Pichegru had been chosen President of the Directory, and the Jacobin party, who are inimical to America, were on the decline.

The Gazette of the United States of last Friday, animadverts as follows on the extract of a letter from Paris to the editor of the Aurora (Mr. Bache)—and which was copied from that paper into our last.

"The only thing worth notice in the foregoing article, is the *modesty* and *decency* of the introduction. It is a sample of that insolence which we should fatally experience, were the hopes of the nefarious atheistical faction to be realized, who are now busily employed in fabricating lies and slanders against our government. It is a direct attack on the freedom of the press; for it ought never to be forgotten, that the freest and most pointed remarks on the French revolution, which have appeared in the Gazettes of this country, were copied from French papers, and first published in Paris. Bache says "the letter is not of a very recent date, but it is from a good quarter," and is from "information more to be depended on, [by our administration] probably, than that usually communicated to them by their agents in Europe." Our agents in Europe are known, our government publishes *their* information with their NAMES, but who or what are the correspondents of this editor? Condescend, great sir, to inform us, that the people may judge fairly. Those of our readers who have condemned themselves to the reading of the Aurora will recollect the several articles, in this pretended extract, more at large in the paragraphs of that paper, published only last winter, particularly that respecting Mr. Pickering's letter to Mr. Pinckney. It was repeatedly asserted, with a front of brasen selfehood, that Mr. Hamilton was the author of that letter."

Such is the savage tyranny of Britain over Ireland, that a very great part of its poorer inhabitants are under the necessity of living in huts made of sods and mud, and frequently built over a dry ditch, the receptacles of every species of poverty & misery. The well known Arthur O'Connor called sometime ago at one of these huts inhabited by a ditcher and a large family. After some previous conversation, O'Connor asked the master of the family, Paddy O'Rourke: *How the devil do you make* out to live here, Mr. O'Rourke?—I cannot well answer your honour that question (said Paddy) *but I can very easily tell you how we make out to starve.*

The late Doctor Franklin, in the more early part of his life, belonged to a debating society in Philadelphia. At one of their meetings, it was the doctor's turn to propose two questions, which were as follow: Who, of all people *in the world have the best memories?*—second:—*who, of all people in the world have the worst memories?* This occasioned much learned disquisition among the members. One argued that people of the best memories, are those blessed with health and strength, strong nerves, vigorous apprehension, and in the prime of life.—Others pretended, that as memory, like all other human faculties, is improveable; those have the best memories, that had during a long course of education, been obliged to learn much *by heart*, and thus become adepts in the art of remembering.—Multitudes of arguments were brought, according to every ones fancy; but on the other question, it was universally agreed that very old people must have the worst memories of any, as in the declining stage of human nature the nerves become weak & the organization of the brain so far callousfied as to retain but weakly the impression of past events. There was no end to the learned theories broached on the occasion. At last *Franklin* got up, & with the gravest face in the world informed the society, that of all men living, *Creditors* had the best memories and *Debtors* the worst.

The following advertisement which is copied from the Kentucky Gazette of June 13th, plainly evinces the fears of the people in that country:—

"On Friday the last day of this month, a company will meet in Washington, in order to start early next morning to Wheeling through the Indian side of the Ohio. All those who wish to go at that time, are requested to appear armed, as the times appear to be critical, and perhaps the Indians may be troublesome."

Mr. Duncan, late of the Maria, Rich. of Boston, has reached home. That ship on her passage from Africa for the Havannah with 300 slaves, was captured by the French and carried into Guadaloupe. The slaves, it is said, were worth 300 dollars each. She was the property of Mr. C. Hatch, and we hear had no insurance done on her."

A ship of 420 tons burthen was lately launched at Charlestown, (Mass.) She is called the Empress of China, destined for the India trade, and pierced for 24 guns.

The French privateer l'Espiegle, of 6 guns, Capt. Barry, has taken the British sloop Acis, of 10 guns, and sent her into Porto-Rico. The Acis was from Martinique, bound to this port: Several of the Acis's crew, were, by the privateer, put on board the Olive branch, Capt. Sands, arrived here on Saturday.

"From the process issued by the committee of the House of Representatives, it appears that the resolutions of the House under which the committee act, are as follow:

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment against William Blount, a senator of the United States, impeached by this house of high crimes and misdemeanors; and that the said committee have power to send for persons, papers and records.

"Resolved, that the committee appointed to prepare & report articles of impeachment against William Blount, a senator of the United States, impeached by this house of high crimes and misdemeanors, be authorised to sit during the recess of Congress.

"Resolved, that the said committee be instructed to enquire, and by all lawful means, to discover the whole nature and extent of the offence whereof the said William Blount stands impeached, and who are the parties and associates therein."

Hence it cannot be true, as stated in some papers, that the powers of the committee are confined solely to the impeachment of William Blount, or that they have no authority to enquire into the conduct of any individual not an officer of the government; still less can it be true, that Dr. Romaine disputes the authority of the committee: it being certain that he has attended them from time to time, and undergone several examinations.

Colonel Nichols, the Marshall, arrived in Philadelphia on Thursday evening after a fruitless pursuit of Mr. Blount, &c.

A vessel from Bourdeaux informs, that great numbers of Americans in France have entered themselves on board French privateers.

It is asserted in a Boston Paper, that Mr. Gerry accepts the appointment of envoy extraordinary to France, and is preparing for his voyage.

Boston Papers mention depredations in and near the Mediterranean, by French and Spanish privateers, on the American trade even when bound to and from Spanish and French ports, and laden wholly with cargoes the property of French and Spanish citizens.—If these accounts be true, let Americans abstain from the trade: from such enormities, men of thought should take the hint, and use their influence against that exuberance of foreign commerce which is now absurdly pursued by America; at least for a time.

A Lexington (Kentucky) Paper, of June 14th, contains the following paragraph:—"We are credibly informed by a gentleman who returned from New Orleans last Sunday by land, that two vessels which had arrived there from New-York, or some one of the Eastern ports, had been permitted to dispose of their cargoes, during which time an embargo had been laid; however, they were shortly after permitted to depart, but before they proceeded any distance below Orleans, they were seized and prevented from proceeding on their voyage. Two other American vessels had been brought in there as prizes, one of which was laden chiefly with logwood; after the cargo was landed, the vessel was set up at public sale, and purchased by the Governor, who had her fitted out with 40 guns and 250 men, and sent off on a cruize."

There are now lying at the mouth of the Ohio, seven Row-Gallies, completely armed, belonging to the Spaniards.

The following address appears in the Diary of Monday Evening, to General Cummings, Mr. Jacob Hardenberg, and Jonathan Rhea, Esq. of New-Jersey—"Gentlemen, I perceive you have been lately addressed through the papers of this city as MANAGERS OF THE PATERSON LOTTERY—although in an ironical stile, I presume with the intention of jogging your memories. I beg leave to suggest that if the charges in the above-mentioned address are not founded, you will prove them false by coming forward and publishing to the world the occasion of delay in drawing and finishing your long protracted Lottery. Tickets have been sold at eight dollars each very lately, and I am informed it is difficult to procure one at that price; from which it appears that the tickets must be chiefly in the hands of individuals, who most probably paid for them long ago. If, however, you have trusted any person to dispose of a quantity, who has failed in his trust, it will be no breach of confidence in you to explain the circumstances, and thereby retrieve your own personal characters from *an imputation* which it is natural for every one concerned to make; but if you decline this fair invitation, and continue to disregard the remonstrances made to you both through the public papers and by private representations to the first characters in the state of New-Jersey, a subscription will shortly be opened to bring you to JUSTICE, for the Honour of the Country, and especially for the State of New-Jersey.

New-York, July 17. A SUFFERER.

N. B. 6350 tickets at 7 dollars each, are 44,450 dollars, or £. 10,000 sterl. money; only one year's interest on which, at 7 per cent. is 3111 dollars 50 cents.

[The independent printers of newspapers in the state of New-Jersey, &c. are requested to insert this address.]

THE LAWYERS' PATRON.

(A CURIOUS ANECDOTE)

ST. EVONA, a lawer of Britain went to Rome to intreat the Pope to give the lawyers of that country a patron, to which they replied, that he knew of no saint but what was disposed of to other professions. At this Evona was very sad, and earnestly begged the Pope to think of them. At last his holiness proposed to St. Evona, that he should go round the church of San Giovanni di Laterano blindfold, and after he should have said a certain number of Ave Marias the first saint he should lay hold of should be his patron. This the good old lawyer willingly undertook, and at the end of his Ave Marias stopped at St. Michel's altar, where he laid hold of the DEVIL under St. Michael's feet, and cried out, "This is our SAINT, let him be our PATRON!" being unblinded, & seeing what a patron he had chosen, he went to his lodging so dejected that a few months after he died. His reputation for honesty was however so great that a witty Frenchman wrote upon his tomb at Rome, "St. Evano un Breton avocat non larron halleluied."—Here lies St. Evona, an Englishman; who was a lawyer and no rogue:—Praise god for it.

[FROM BOSTON.]

"Great talk is made of several Americans having entered into the French service and embraced French principles. What are these principles but an infant system favourable to the political condition of man—and which ought to be cherished and supported by every disinterested philanthropist?—Many of these talkers against a French war, would be very silent, if the great body of American citizens could be persuaded to exert their strength against the Rising Republic of France; but—

"No doubt, their sword a nobler quarrel draws;
"Asham'd to combat in Old England's cause."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated July 11.

"In several late papers of Mr. Webster's, I see remarks and observations of a puerile cast, and below the dignity of an editor of an American newspaper, whose object ought to be to convey the events of the times *impartially* to posterity. The day is approaching when the great body of American newspapers will be not unfrequently recurred to by the industrious historian, as one of his principal sources of information in condensing the history of these times and transmitting it to posterity in a portable form. An editor of a newspaper should be sacredly conscientious in regard to his selections; hints, or communications, where strict veracity is concerned. I could not but observe, with regret, some observations in the Minerva of the 12th instant, respecting the departure from Philadelphia of the present Vice-President, at the moment of William Blount's accusation. It must be remembered that the former Vice-President, John Adams, usually had leave of absence a few days before the close of the session—this was to afford the Senate an opportunity to chuse a President pro. tem. who, by a law of the U. States, was to act as Vice President, or President of the United States, in case either, or both those officers were disabled, or incapable of exercising their respective functions; for the congress in enacting the law intended to meet every possible contingency that might happen from a vacancy in one or both of those places. The departure of Vice-President (Jefferson) therefore, at the precise time he did, cannot be imputed to the unworthy motive assigned by Webster, nor any other than that ordinarily influencing Mr. Adams, while he was Vice-President, which was no doubt proper. Had Mr. Jefferson staid a few days longer, the session would have terminated, and the object contemplated and provided for by the above mentioned law been defeated—for it is presumed the Senate could not have chosen a President pro. tem. so long as the Vice President, their constitutional resident, had continued to preside in that body. Besides there are letters in town from Mr. Jefferson, of as early a date as the middle of June, mentioning his expectation of leaving Philadelphia before the close of that month. The other parts of the paragraph here noticed, are too silly to deserve attention, and we ought perhaps to conclude with this simple statement of facts. But, with respect to Mr. Jefferson's *being the man of the people*, it may be proper to remark, that there can be no doubt of his sincere and unalterable attachment to their rights and liberties, as his writings and conduct have universally and uniformly manifested—nor of his rooted aversion to despots and despotism of every sort—and if the electors of President and Vice President had been chosen by the people in New-York, as they were in Pennsylvania, there can be a little doubt but that he would have been this day the President of the United States."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of the first information in Edinburgh, to his correspondent in this town, dated 31 March, 1797.

"There is not gold and silver coin in Britain to carry on one quarter of our trade.—Paper has been on the increase so much of late; and such quantities of coin have been sent to the kings of Sardinia, Naples, and Sicily, to his Holiness the Pope, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassell, and such numbers of little German Princes, Dukes, &c. exclusive of the two millions the king of Prussia got; and the Emperor has borrowed and got so much, that there can be but little specie in the kingdom now, owing to the above sums sent out of it this WAR, over and above sundry sums sent to the emigrants in the Prince of Conde's army, which are in British pay, to the malcontents in France and to the British army when in Holland and Germany.—Mr. Brook Watson, present Lord Mayor of London, was commissary for the British army when in Flanders and used to draw for a million sterling at a time.—The Quiberon expedition and *secret service money* which has been liberally granted, and *part* of *which* it is said has been sent to your *country*, have all helped to make the quantity of specie less in Britain."—"Insurance on American vessels is high.—It is reported that France, Holland, and Spain, have issued orders to take your vessels coming to Britain.

Perhaps General Washington, never did any act during his engaging in the services of his country that *did half* the *evil* to the *enemies* of *America*, as his *treaty* with Britain has done to hurt the *trade*, *character*, and *credit* of Americans and I doubt will involve you in *war*. Why is America so eager to have treaties and connections with European powers? She surely will never receive any benefit from them."

From Philadelphia Papers.

A NEW MODE OF PAYING DEBTS.

William Smith of South Carolina, in the Gazette of the United States of Tuesday evening, "gives notice to all to whom he may be indebted, that he intends to embark for Europe in a few days, and that he WILL not pay any demands which shall not be presented to him prior to his departure." Is it as member of the House of Representatives or Minister Plenipotentiary, that he claims the privilege of not paying his debts, unless application be made in a few days? Or is it in this double capacity, or in his right as chancellor, that he is authorised thus to make bows for his creditors?

The senate's lowering the security to be given by W. BLOUNT, from 50,000 to 2000 dollars, without any change in the circumstances of the case occupied, has excited the astonishment of the public. To account for this change of measures from one day to the next is difficult. No reason was given for it in debate. On the first day much was said in favour of high bail; the heinousness of the alledged crime, the public character of the accused, the dreadful evils that must accompany the execution of the plot. In the afternoon of the same, day, WILLIAM BLOUNT's papers were examined by the committee of the senate, and the next morning the security was reduced to 2000 dollars, without a word of debate. Whether those papers threw such light on the subject as to satisfy the minds of honorable senators, that W. BLOUNT ought not to be detained, we shall leave the reader to conjecture: They fact is, that W. BLOUNT immediately went off.

It is reported, one of the packets which W. BLOUNT dropt from on board the pilot boat, when the officers went to give him notice to attend the senate, has been recovered, and tho' much defaced, throws considerable light on the subject. This is, however, but report. It is further asserted, and we believe upon better authority than mere report, that some of the papers of W. BLOUNT, perhaps of those found in his trunks, have elucidated the business much, and that a certain British agent is deeply implicated.

ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

		DAYS
Ship Franklin, Dodge,	Bourdeaux	46
Aurora, Johnson,	Bremen	48
Commerce, ——,	Havre-de-Grace	46
Brig ——, Cairnes,	Bourdeaux	58
Schr. Expedite, Clap,	Jamaica	20
Fair Trader, Williamson,	Norfolk	6

TO SCHOOLMASTERS.

☞ THE Teachers in the city of New-York, are requested to meet, on Friday the 21st inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M. at Mr. HUNTER'S HOTEL, where something of great importance to the profession will be laid before them.

July 18.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

SONG,

FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1792.

By W. ROSCOE, of Liverpool.

O'ER the vine-cover'd hills and gay regions of France
See the day-star of Liberty rise,
Thro' the clouds of detraction, unwearied, advance
And hold its new course thro' the skies;
An effulgence so mild, with a lustre so bright
All Europe with wonder surveys,
And from deserts of darkness, and dungeons of night
Contends for a share of the blaze.

Let Burke, like a bat from its splendor retire,
A splendor too strong for his eyes!
Let pedants and fools his effusions admire
Entrapp'd in his cobwebs, like flies.
Shall frenzy and sophistry hope to prevail
Where Reason opposes her weight?
When the welfare of millions is hung in the scale
And the balance yet trembles with fate?

Ah! who, 'midst the horrors of night would abide,
That can taste the pure breezes of morn?
Or who, that has drank of the chrystaline tide,
To the feculent flood would return?
When the bosom of beauty the throbbing heart meets,
Ah! who can the transport decline?
Or who, that has tasted of Liberty's sweets,
The prize, but with life, would resign?

But 'tis over—high heaven the decision approves,
Oppression has struggled in vain;
To the hell she has form'd *Superstition* removes,
And *Tyranny* bites his own chain—
In the records of time a new æra unfolds,
All nature exults in its birth,
His creation benign, the Creator beholds
And gives a new charter to earth.

O! catch its high import, ye winds, as ye blow!
O! bear it, ye waves, as ye roll!
From regions that feel the sun's vertical glow
To the farthest extremes of the pole—
Equal rights—equal laws, to the nations around,
Peace and Friendship its precepts impart;
And, wherever the footsteps of men shall be found,
May he bind the decree on his heart.—

ANECDOTE.

WHEN DR. SWIFT was first made rector of Rathbeggan, a small parish in Ireland, a young man was recommended to him, to officiate as clerk, sexton, and grave digger. It was soon discovered that the man occasionally indulged himself in an idle habit of swearing, which coming to Swift's ears, he admonished him several times of the impropriety of this conduct, particularly in one who was, in some sort, a shred of Aaron's vestment.—All this, however, proved of no avail, the man went on swearing at so round a rate, as to scandalize his calling. The fellow having an excellent voice, Swift was unwilling to part with him, and at length convoked a number of the neighbouring clergy to try what their advice and exhortations would do. Dr. Sheridan reasoned with the man from the moral turpitude of the vice—Dean Raymond from its contrariety to scripture—Dr. South, from the terror of future punishment—The Dean of Derry (who happened to be there) from the express letter and spirit of law which punishes this crime with fines and the stocks—A Parson Drummy, from the dread of the earth instantly opening and swallowing him up, for his abominable profanity.—You have all spoken a great deal, brethren, (said Swift) and I believe adduced every argument that exists, for the conviction of this man.—I have used them over and over again myself, and I firmly believe that the only argument left to break him from swearing *is to break his neck.*

For CHARLESTON,

The fast sailing Brig JOHN,

STEPHEN R. HARDING, MASTER,

HAVING neat accommodations for passengers; will sail on Thursday, the 20th inst.

For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, at Schermerhorn's wharf, or to JOHN MOTLEY, 188, Front-Street.

Setts of Dining CHINA, for sale.

A quantity of Printing Paper,
TO BE SOLD,
AT No. 189, PEARL-STREET.—July 14.—tf.

TO LET:

A CELLAR TO BE LET at No. 123 Fly-market—enquire of the Printers of this paper. May 22.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE, to the PRINTING BUSINESS—a lad of about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at No. 358, Pearl-street. June 28.—tf

JUST IMPORTED,

By the Ship TWO SISTERS, CAPT. REED, from AMSTERDAM;

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ.

THREE HUNDRED pieces of Harlaem stripes,
150 do. German do.
150 do. Osnabrigs Linens,
160 do. Broad Sizmoise,
16 do. best Diaper,
12 do. do. Cambricks,
12 do. Royal Duck,
12 do. Superfine black and blue broad cloths,
10 do. Black Plush,
10 do. Blue do.
40 do. do. Cord,
40 do. Black do.
45 Pipes of Holland Gin,
45 Casks of Linseed Oil,
10,000 Pantiles,
10,000 Hard Bricks, and a small order of Drugs and Medicines. Also,

A few dozen of Men's Hats, all of which will be sold low for cash, or approved notes at a short credit, by
C. BOWNE & Co. No. 54, Gold-Street.
July 12. 1m.

ROBERT COCKS,

MERCHANT TAYLOR, No. 100, *WATER-STREET*

A LITTLE BELOW THE TONTINE COFFEE-HOUSE.

A LARGE and handsome assortment of the best London superfine cloths, and cassimeres, of the newest and most fashionable colours—

LIKEWISE,

A beautiful assortment of rich East-India silks, twill'd and strip'd of various colours, for summer coats; with a handsome assortment of summer waistcoating, twill'd and strip'd sattin florentines, ginghams, collar velvets of every shade—Also, a neat and fashionable assortment of pearl, steel, gilt, and plated buttons, with every other article suitable to his business.
June 14, 1797. tf

DUTCH CLOTHS.

BLACK and blue, of a superior quality, and,
A neat assortment of London superfine Cloths.
White and brown Russia sheetings,
Flanders bed bunts and ticken,
Russia diapers and table cloths,
Black Italian crape,
Plain, striped, and cross-bar'd silk shawls,
Coloured and black lustrings,
Embroidery silk, a complete assortment, and a valuable parcel of *BLACK LACES*—for sale by
ROBERT Mc. MENNOMY,
April 20. 2m. No. 110, Wm. Street.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A DEFENCE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT,

In a series of letters, addressed to THOMAS PAINE,

Author of a book, entitled, "*The Age of Reason*," Part the 2d.

BY DAVID LEVI,

Author of Letters to Dr. PRIESTLY, *in answer to his Letters to the* JEWS, &c. &c. &c.

The Fool hath said in his heart there is no God. *Psalms* 14. 1.
The wicked worketh a deceitful work. *Prov.* 11. 18.

PRICE, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

June 19. tf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE, AT THE BOOK-STORE OF

N. JUDAH,

No. 47, WATER-STREET,

[PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.]

REFLECTIONS ON POLITICAL SOCIETY.

BEING AN ORATION DELIVERED ON THE 12TH OF MAY, BEFORE THE TAMMANY SOCIETY, AT THEIR ANNIVERSARY,

BY *JOHN I. JOHNSON.*

JOHN SCHENCK,

GOLD, SILVER SMITH, and JEWELLER;

No. 133, WATER STREET,

Takes the liberty to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he carries on the ABOVE BUSINESS in all its various branches, with elegance and dispatch.
March 22. tf.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL assortment of CABBAGE, CARROT, BEET PARSNIP, ENDIVE, CELLERY, PERSELY, TURNIP, RADISH, BEANS, PEAS and ONIONS; for sale by
JOHN HASTINGS,
Gardner (opposite the Methodist Church) Brooklyn
Orders left with the Printers will be punctually attended to
March 29. tf

HATS.

Peter Vander Hoef, jun.

HATTER,

No. 49, Water-Street, New-York, near Coenties Slip.

INFORMS his friends and customers that he manufactures, and has constantly in readiness for sale upon the lowest terms,

MENS and BOYS AMERICAN HATS

Of every quality—ALSO, Ladies and Childrens English imported Hats, to be sold by the single Hat, dozen, or larger quantity, as may best suit the purchaser.—A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity, to sell again. April 26 tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE & TO LET.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, and to Let, and Lease, the following property, viz.—One large two story house, to be let, at Corlaer's hook, pleasantly situated, with a large yard and a pump of excellent water. It has every conveniency for the accommodation of a family.—Also at Corlaer's Hook, to let, a small house, with a large lot for a garden, and good water near the door.—A large red store, on the wharf at Corlaer's hook, roomy and well calculated for storing the cargoes of ships, or any other property.—A large Cooper's shop in the same neighbourhood, with a fire place; together with several hundred feet of ground, fronting on the river.

The Subscriber has also a number of lots to lease, or let, of ground formerly belonging to Alderman Bayard, adjacent to this city.—He will likewise dispose of, at very low rates, for cash, or in exchange for other property, the remains of a store of DRY GOODS, including almost every article in that line—For further particulars, enquire of
THOMAS GARDNER
May 29. No. 212, William-Street. tf.

Will be put immediately to the Press,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF

A SYSTEM FOR DISCIPLINE,

Of the Artillery of the United States of America:

OR, THE YOUNG ARTILLERIST'S

POCKET COMPANION.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

BY WILLIAM STEVENS,

An Officer in the American Artillery, through the whole of the late Revolution, and since in the Militia.

Agents in each state will be appointed to distribute the Books to the Subscribers.

Subscription papers are lodged with the principal Printers and Book-Sellers, in the United States of America.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL, No. 124, Pearl-street, is agent for the author, in the City of New-York; and C. R. & G. WEBSTER, Printers, Albany.

July 12. 1aw.—1m.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by JACOB S. MOTT, No 70, VESEY-STREET, NEAR THE BEAR-MARKET.

ABBE MILLOT'S

ELEMENTS OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

IN TWO LARGE OCTAVO VOLUMES.

THE subscribers to this work can have their volumes elegantly bound, by returning their numbers, and paying the price of binding. June 28. giv—1aw.

LADIES' SHOE MANUFACTORY,

No. 81, WILLIAM-STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the ladies of New-York, that he has on hand an elegant assortment of kid and morocco slippers, of various figures and colours; misses and childrens do. common leather do. of all sorts and sizes, which he is determined to sell very low, wholesale or retail, &c. &c.
JAMES TRIVETT.

N. B. SHOESHOPS. Country merchants, and captains of vessels, will find it to their advantage to apply as above.—He has also on hand, a few dozen of black and red morocco, English, of a very superior quality—galloon bindings, ladies silk tawils.
June 16. 4w

WILLIAM KIMBERLY,

No. 123, FLY-MARKET;

Has received by the last arrivals from Europe, and has for sale, the following articles.

ENGLISH and French gold and silver watches, capped and jewelled—carrying seconds and plain ditto, of every description—fine paste & silver shoe and knee buckles—silver and plated Britannia table and tea spoons—silver & plated sugar tongs—gold necklaces and neckchains—gold and gilt earrings, and drops—gold and gilt lockets—plain gold and garnet finger rings—gold, gilt and steel watch chains—gold and gilt seals and keys—Britannia tea pots—castors with Britannia frames and tops—ditto plated—ditto ivory—ditto wood—children's shoe clasps and corals—silver thimbles—pencil cases—best finished penknives and scissors—knives and forks—spectacles—razors—shaving boxes, enamelled and common—snuff boxes—brass candle sticks—looking glasses—red and black morocco pocket books, with instruments—ladies dressing cases—powder boxes—puffs—pomatum—and perfumery—shaving powder—patent blacking & brushes, &c &c.—

N. B. Cash given for old Gold and Silver. June 7. tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the honorable John Lansing, jun. Esq. one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of said state, in such cases made and provided,—hath appointed us, the subscribers, trustees for all the creditors, to manage the estate and effects of Alexander Frazer, late of the town of Willsborough, in the county of Clinton, and state aforesaid, an absconding, absent, or concealed debtor; Therefore, all persons indebted to the said Alexander Frazer, are requested to pay into our hands, all such sum or sums of money, or other debts, duties or things, which they owe unto the said Alexander, and all persons are requested to deliver all effects, belonging to the said Alexander, which he, she, or they, may have in his, her, or their hands, power, possession or custody, to us the said trustees, by the twentieth day of July next. Also, all the creditors of the said absconding, or concealed debtor, are desired to deliver to us, the said trustees, in said town of Willsborough, or to one or more of us, by the twenty fifth day of September next, their respective accounts and demands, against the said absconding or concealed debtor: and on the said twenty fifth day of September next, all the creditors, as aforesaid, are desired to attend at the house of Daniel Shelden, Esq. in said Willsborough, to see and examine the debts due to each person, agreeably to the purpose of our appointment.

THOMAS STOWER,
DANIEL SHELDEN,
WM. Mc. KINZIE, } TRUSTEES.

WILLSBOROUGH, June 26, 1797.
12aw. tf.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.

The following Founts of New Letter, lately imported from FRY'S *celebrated Foundery.*

A FOUNT of BREVIER weighing 249 lbs.
A FOUNT of PICA weighing 369 lbs.
A FOUNT of ENGLISH weighing 327 lbs.

ALSO,

A Fount of English one third worn which will be sold remarkably cheap. The said founts warranted complete will be sold for cash, or approved notes, at a reduced price. Enquire of the Printers.

The TIME-PIECE;

A Literary and Commercial Paper,

IS Published three times a week, on *Monday, Wednesday* and *Friday* mornings, at No. 123, Fly-Market, at THIRTY SHILLINGS, per annum, payable half yearly.—Subscribers in the country to pay 15s. in advance.—The general plan upon which the TIME-PIECE is meant to be established, is Literary amusement, and an abridgment of the most interesting intelligence, foreign and domestic. In addition to these primary objects, a department of the paper will be allotted to MERCANTILE and other ADVERTISEMENTS, to be inserted at the most reasonable rates.

Such persons, in any part of the country, as wish to encourage this undertaking, will have their papers regularly forwarded by Post, or any other conveyance they may direct, with punctuality and dispatch.

P. FRENEAU,
A. MENUT.

N. B. Persons subscribing for the above Paper, should they in less than three months withdraw their names, will nevertheless be considered subscribers for that term.

New-York, 3d April, 1797.

NEW YORK: Printed on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY mornings; at the office of *P. FRENEAU, & A. MENUT*, No. 123 FLY-MARKET; where ADVERTISEMENTS are received and inserted at the most reasonable rates; together with ESSAYS, LETTERS, COMMUNICATIONS and *Articles of Intelligence* in general. SUBSCRIPTIONS for this *PAPER*, (at 30s. per ann) are likewise taken in at the same place; as well as at the principal *BOOK-STORES* in this city.—